THE

Caledonian Mercury.

No. 9633. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, JUNE 2, 1783.

DUNN's ASSEMBLY ROOMS.

WEDNESDAY next, the 4th of June,
BEING HIS MAJESTY's BIRTH DAY,

THERE WILL BE AN ASSEMBLY,

Beginning at Seven o'clock in the evening.

TICKETS to be had at Mr SPANKIE's Shop, opposite the Tron Church, and at DUNN's Hotel, New Town.

IRISH STATE LOTTERY, 1783.

Begins Drawing the 24th June, and NOT TWO BLANKS to a PRIZE.

THE ORIGINAL TICKETS and SHARES of TICKETS, from a HALF to a SIXTEENTH, are sold and registered by

WHITE AND MITCHELL,
At the Toy-shop and State-Lottery Office,
Opposite to the Tron Church, Edinburgh,

On account of MESS. RICHARDSON and GOODLUCK, LONDON, where all business respecting the Lottery is transacted, by authority from Government, and no where else in Scotland.

At their Offices, in last and former Lotteries, the following capital Prizes were sold and shared, viz. Three of 20,000 l. five of 10,000 l. eleven of 5000 l. Seventeen of 2000 l. thirty-four of 1000 l. and forty-three of 500 l.

SCHEME.

No of Prizes.		Value of each.		Total Value.
2	of	L. 10,000	is	L. 20,000
2	—	5,000	—	10,000
2	—	2,000	—	4,000
4	—	1,000	—	4,000
5	—	500	—	2,500
30	—	100	—	3,000
50	—	50	—	2,500
200	—	20	—	4,000
10,400	—	10	—	104,000
10,695	Prizes.		L.	154,000
	First drawn on the 5th day,			500
	First drawn on the 9th day,			500
	First drawn on the 12th day,			500
	First drawn on the 15th day,			500
	First drawn on the 18th day,			1,000
	First drawn on the 21st day,			1,000
	First drawn on the 24th day,			1,000
21,305	Blanks. Last drawn,			1,000
32,000	Tickets.		L.	160,000

Present Price of SHARES.

	L.	s.	d.
Half,	3	3	0
Fourth,	1	13	0
Eighth,	0	17	0
Sixteenth,	0	9	0

All shares sold at this office, which is duly licensed, are stamped and secured, pursuant to act of Parliament. They include the first and last drawn tickets entitled to benefits, and will be paid at current value, so soon as drawn, or, agreeable to act of Parliament, on or after the 12th January, in full Irish currency, without deduction.

The sale of Irish tickets and shares is now under the same regulations with the British.—To prevent frauds, all shares must be stamped at his Majesty's stamp office, and a license likewise obtained for each place where they are sold, under the penalty of 100 l.

Correspondents may have tickets and shares sent, on remitting bills at sight, or a short date.

Correct numerical and register books are kept, and tickets and shares registered at 6d. each number.

Schemes to be had *gratis* at the office.—Letters (post paid) duly answered.

ALEXANDER GRAY Tailor & Habit-maker,

New Town, Edinburgh, begs leave in this manner to return his most grateful thanks to his employers, for the distinguished favours they have shown him, and hopes, by assiduity and attention, to merit the continuance of their further favours in the line of his business.—He has moved from St Andrew's Street, No. 10. to St David's Street, at the sign of the Gilded Head, where he carries on his business in all its branches, as formerly.

N. B. That elegant Lodging, No. 16. in Prince's Street, is furnished in the best manner for the reception of the Nobility and Gentry, to be known by the name of GRAY's LODGINGS.—He flatters himself, from the encouragement he has already experienced, that this undertaking will merit a part of the public favour. This lodging is well calculate to accommodate a large family, and will be let altogether or separately, either by the night, week, or for whatever time may be agreed upon, on moderate terms.

SALE OF WHEAT.

TO be SOLD, by public auction at Leith, on Friday next, the 6th June, at twelve o'clock noon, for behoof of the Underwriters, a quantity of DAMAGED WHEAT, per the Anna Emmerentia, Captain Ludke, from Koningsberg.

ALSO, a Parcel of SOUND WHEAT.

Apply to Mr Gilbert Grierson merchant in Leith.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

IN the Warehouses of ALLAN, STEUART, and Co. Leith, on Friday the 13th June, at eleven o'clock forenoon,

A considerable Quantity of each of the following Articles, viz.

Rum, Brandy, and Wines, consisting of Red and White Port, Sherry, Mountain, Lisbon, and Claret, all in the original.
French Vinegar in tierces.
Several tons of Russia Soap Tallow, Pearl, Weed, Barilla, and American Pot Ashes.
Yellow Rosin.
Hard Sope. About 50 barrels soft ditto.
Several bags remarkable strong Hops, fit for porter brewing.
A few tons of Porto Cork, and about 3000 bushels St Ube's Salt.
A parcel of Hoops & Empty Casks.

Catalogues of the above will be delivered two days preceding the sale.

N. B. ALLAN, STEUART, and Co. have still remaining on hand a few chests Lemons and China Oranges, which they are selling off on the most reasonable terms.

KEIR BLEACHFIELD, 1783.

CHARLES STIRLING bleaches all plain Linen, yard-wide, or under, wrought in a

	Per Yard.		Per Yard.
900 reed or under,	at 2½ d.	1400 and 1500,	4 d.
10 and 1100	3 d.	16 and all above,	4½ d.
12 and 1300	3½ d.		

Narrow Tweelings and Diapers, Satinets, Cambrics, and Long Lawns at 3½ d.; Damasks, 4½ d.; Sheetings, Broad Damasks, and Diapers at reasonable rates.

CLOTH FOR THIS FIELD IS TAKEN IN AT EDINBURGH BY
Bailie JOHN LOTHIAN merchant, New Exchange.
Edward Ramage merchant, New Town. And
Robert Yetts weaver, Crosscauſey.

John Veitch Grocer, Leith.
Mrs Rule, Falkirk.
Miss Glass, Glasford, Borrowstounness.
Miss Glass, Stirling.
James Burges merchant, Linlithgow
Patrick Geddes manufacturer, Culross.
Alexander Fleming linen-manufacturer, Kirkliston.
Robert Rentoul merchant, Kincardine.
Mrs Rule, Falkirk.
James Johnston merchant, Alloa.
John White weaver, Crieff.
James Wilson merchant, Dunfermline.
And at the Bleachfield.—At all which places receipts will be given.
Alexander Goodlet vintner, Middleton.

JURIDICAL SOCIETY.

THE first Meeting of the Society for the Summer Session is to be held in the usual Class Room of the College upon Monday the 9th of June 1783, at eight o'clock in the evening.

N. B. Printed copies of the case will be distributed among the members on or before Wednesday next.

TO BE LET,

THAT New-mounted FLOUR MILL, six miles west from Edinburgh upon the Lanark road, and about one mile and a half from the Glasgow road; and there is a fine made road betwixt the two. Likewise, a BARLEY MILL adjoining to it, both mounted after the best manner. The flour mill grinds with ease two bolls in an hour, and may be entered to immediately; and the barley mill at Martinmas next, with eight or ten acres of land, against Michaelmas next.

And against Michaelmas 1784, there is a Farm of very fine rich land adjoining to said mills, consisting of about 130 Scots acres, to be [illegible] in case the [illegible] or any part of it may please.

There is likewise a Mill a little above [illegible] said mill, which has a large fall of water about ten or twelve feet, fit to drive any machinery, as the mill is near to where Leith-head and Bavelaw waters meet, and is always better served of water than any other of the mills farther below, and the damheads are in very good order.—If any person incline to take said mill for any particular use, or the above mills and land, they may apply to George Reid brewer in Ratho.

N. B. The above mills and land lie a little bewest the town of Curry, and will be inclosed if the tenant chuses.

HOUSES, &c. AT INVERESK,

TO be SOLD, by private sale, that Large and Commodious DWELLING-HOUSE, on the south side of the High Street of Inveresk, with coach-house, stables, and other offices: AS ALSO, two large Gardens declining to the south, well stored with fruit-trees of the best kinds, come to maturity; together with an inclosure of about six acres adjoining to the gardens, and giving access to the Haugh of Inveresk, and the walks along the river-side; with a large well-stocked pigeon-house in the midst of the inclosure: AS ALSO, that Range of Small Houses lying on the north-east side of the said high street, opposite to the said dwelling-house, consisting of a barn, stable, and hay-loft, and other houses, with the barn-yard and garden lying at the back of the said range of houses. The above principal lodging is fit to accommodate a numerous and genteel family; and the subjects are presently possessed by John Campbell, Esq; of Newfield and others.

The agreeable and healthy situation of Inveresk, and the advantage of the Schools and markets of Musselburgh, adjoining to said village, all within four computed miles of Edinburgh, with the accommodation of stage-coaches twice a-day to and from the same, are all so generally known, as renders it altogether unnecessary to enlarge upon them.

If the above subjects are sold before the 1st August next, the term of a purchaser's entry will commence at Martinmas next.—If not sold till after 1st August next, the term must be at Whitsunday 1784.

For further particulars application may be made to Edward Bruce writer to the signet, New Edinburgh.

LEASE OF A FARM TO SELL.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the house of George Bean, vintner in Montrose, upon Friday the 27th of June instant, betwixt the hours of three and four afternoon,

A LEASE of the Farms of EASTER and WESTER PITGARVIE, lying in the Parish of Mary Kirk, and County of Kincardine, for the space of sixteen years after Whitsunday 1783; and for the lifetime of the tenant in possession at expiry of that period. The farm consists of about 250 acres arable, of a fine soil, about 100 acres have been limed, and summer fallowed within these last two years, and a considerable quantity immediately before. The whole farm is inclosed with ditch and thorn hedges, and the most part subdivided in proper fields, the whole having a great command of water.

There is an excellent steading of houses on the farm mostly quite new; the farm lies within six miles of the market town of Montrose, and Brechin, and within four miles of several excellent lime quarries.

N. B. For further particulars enquire at David Kinloch, grieve on the farm, who will show the lands; and at John Gibson, tenant in Wester Mathers, who will show the Leases and conditions of sale.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Not having had room in our last to give any account of the Wednesday's debate, in the General Assembly, upon the overtures from the Synod of Fife, and from the Synod of Perth and Stirling, relating to the law of Patronage, we now lay before our readers, the following short summary of that business:

Mr *Duff*, of Tippermuir, opened the debate. He compared the patron to the Grand Signior, and the body of the people to the Janissaries. The Grand Signior, he observed, though a despotic monarch, was prevented from exercising the power vested in him in its utmost latitude, on account of the Janissaries; and the patrons, for a long time after the act of the 10th of Queen Anne, were deterred from putting it in execution, on account of the people. Much had been said, he observed, about the liberties of the people of Scotland; but, for his part, he would compare them to claret—very good to those who know them, but so exceedingly expensive as to be far beyond the reach of the bulk of mankind. He concluded with moving, that the Assembly would adopt the overtures, and agree to petition parliament for a repeal of the patronage law.

He was answered by Dr *Lothian* of Canongate. He said, the act 10th of Queen Anne, which the overtures meant to repeal, bore, in the preamble of it, that the exercise of the act 1690 had created great heats and animosities among the people; and he presumed that, if it was revived, it would have the same tendency now that it had last century. He said, that, in his opinion, it was an improper time to apply for such a repeal, as there was not a cause relating to a settlement to come before this Assembly. He spoke with great accuracy and ability, and concluded with moving, that the overtures should be dismissed.

Mr *Liston* of Aberdour, seconded this motion, and spoke against the overtures.

Mr *James Burn* of Forgan supported the overtures, and said patronage was a many-headed monster, which every clergyman, nay every good man, should not only stretch out his hand, but even his sword, to destroy.

He was followed by Mr *Charles Nisbet* of Montrose. He observed, that gentlemen had wandered from the point before them, which was, in his apprehension, simply this, whether this was a proper time for applying for a repeal of the grievance complained of. He contended that it was, and therefore supported the overtures.

Mr *Campbell* of Renfrew spoke likewise in favour of the overtures.

Mr *Lindsay* of Kirkliston suggested the idea of collecting the sentiments of the Church upon the subject, and the necessity of doing something to put an end to so odious and oppressive a law.

Professor *Hill* of St Andrew's spoke well and forcibly against the overtures. This called up

Mr *Crosbie*, who, after a very able speech of considerable length, upon grounds similar to those of Mr Lindsay, introduced and supported the following motion, to which the attention of the House and the debate were afterwards confined:

"There having been laid before the General Assembly two overtures, one from the Synod of Perth and Stirling, and another from the Synod of Fife to the following effect, viz. "That the Assembly will adopt such measures as they, in their "wisdom, shall judge proper, for obtaining a repeal of the "act 1712, restoring patronage, and, at the same time, a restoration of that part of our ecclesiastical constitution which "respects the settlement of ministers, as established by the "act 1690;" It was moved, considering the importance of the subject, and the great attention which of late has been given to it in this country; considering also, that at all times this Church has declared patronage to be a grievance; and more particularly, that, since the year 1736, General Assemblies have uniformly instructed their Commissions, "To be watchful and attentive to this weighty concern, and to make due "application to the King and Parliament, for a redress of that "grievance, when a favourable opportunity shall occur:" Considering also, that a particular mode of settling ministers, to be substituted in place of patronage, if it shall be set aside, has never been specifically pointed out by the Church, in any former application to Parliament, to the effect the various orders of men interested in this affair, may have an opportunity of declaring their sentiments concerning it, previous to the proposed application to Parliament: Therefore that the Assembly will ordain all the presbyteries of this Church, having previously consulted the landed interest within their several bounds, in such manner as may be most respectful and effectual, to obtain that information, upon the day when they shall choose their representatives to the next General Assembly, to take under their serious deliberation this point, Whether they approve of an application to Parliament for a restoration of the mode of settling ministers established by the act 1690, and that they return their opinion by their commissioners to next Assembly. And in order that all communities entitled to a representation in the national Assembly, may have an opportunity of considering and delivering their sentiments in the fullest manner upon this subject, that the General Assembly will recommend, in the most earnest manner, to the several Universities and Town-Councils of the Royal Burghs in Scotland, to consider, and report their opinion at the time, and in the manner enjoined upon presbyteries: And that the Assembly appoint an act to this purpose to be printed, and two copies thereof to be sent to the Moderator of each presbytery, and to the head or Principal of each University, and to the first Magistrate of each Royal Burgh in Scotland."

Mr *Morehead* of Herbertshire ably supported and seconded the motion.

Dr *Lothian* contended, that, in point of form, the House, before going upon new matter, should someway dispose of the overtures, and he again insisted for their dismission.

Mr *Bryce Johnstone*, in reply, shewed, that the motion contained the object of both overtures, which was, to take measures for obtaining a repeal of the law of patronage, and the restoration of the act 1690.

Dr *Carlyle* intimated his acquiescence in Mr Johnstone's opinion, and proposed an immediate vote upon the question, and that the state should be *first* or *second notion*. Mr *Johnstone* proposed that it should be *dismiss* or *consult*. Several members spoke to order, and the state of the vote, in a desultory manner. But again entering into the merits of the cause, Principal *M'Cormick* spoke against the motion, and endeavoured to turn its object into ridicule.

The *Lord President* spoke shortly against the motion, chiefly upon this ground, that it made no provision for consulting the gentlemen of landed property.

Mr *Crosbie* replied, that nothing was more earnestly desired by all the friends of the motion, as without such support they could never hope for success in an application to Parliament, but that the Assembly have no channel of communication with the gentlemen of the country as such, except through Presbyteries.

Mr *Brice Johnstone* spoke at considerable length in favour of the motion, as did the Hon. *Henry Erskine* with uncommon force and elegance.

The *Chief Baron* put an end to the debate, by a speech of some length against the motion.

After long reasoning, the Assembly came to the following state of a vote, *dismiss*, or *consult*. If it carried dismiss, it was understood that Dr Lothian's motion should be adopted; and if consult, Mr Crosbie's motion. The roll being called, there voted,

Dismiss,	87
Consult,	78
	9

A great number of members entered a dissent.

PRICE OF STOCKS, MAY 29.

Bank Stock, 131½.	India Stock, —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, 85¼ a ⅜.	3 per cent. Ann. —
3 per cent. con. 66⅞ a 67.	India Bonds, —
3 per cent. red. 66½ a ¼.	Exch. Bills, 3 disc.
3 per cent. 1726, —	Navy Bills, 9½ disc.
Long Ann. 20¼ a 5-16ths.	3 per cent. Scrip. 68¾ a ¼.
Short Ann. 1778, —	4 per cent. Scrip. 86½ a ⅝.
South Sea Stock, —	Light Long. Ann. 20 11-16ths.
3 per cent. Old Ann. —	Omnium, 5¼ a ⅜ prem.
Ditto New Ann. —	Lot. Tick. 14 l. 16 s. 6 d.
Ditto 1751, —	

The following are the RESOLUTIONS *which were yesterday reported in the House of Commons, read, and agreed to.*

THAT it is the opinion of this Committee, that the ſtamp-duties now charged upon every piece of vellum or parchment, or ſheet, or piece of paper, which any inland bill of exchange, promiſſory note, or other note, payable otherwiſe than upon demand, ſhall be ingroſſed, written, or printed, do ceaſe, determine, and be no longer paid or payable.

That a ſtamp-duty of 6 d. be laid upon every piece of vellum or parchment, or ſheet or piece of paper, upon which any foreign or inland bill of exchange, promiſſory note, or other note, ſhall be engroſſed, written, or printed, where the ſum expreſſed therein, or made payable thereby, ſhall not amount to the ſum of 50 l.

That a ſtamp-duty of 1 s. be laid upon every piece of vellum or parchment, or ſheet or piece of paper, upon which any bill of exchange, promiſſory note, or other note, ſhall be ingroſſed, written, or printed, where the ſum expreſſed therein, or made payable thereby, ſhall amount to the ſum of 50 l. or upwards.

That a ſtamp-duty of 2 d. be charged upon every piece of vellum or parchment, or ſheet or piece of paper, upon which any receipt or other diſcharge given upon the payment of money amounting to 2 l. and not amounting to the ſum of 20 l. ſhall be ingroſſed, written, or printed, every ſuch receipt to be charged with the ſaid duty.

That a ſtamp-duty of 4 d. be charged upon every piece of vellum or parchment, or ſheet or piece of paper, upon which any receipt or other diſcharge, given upon the payment of money, amounting to the ſum of 20 l. and upwards, ſhall be ingroſſed, written, or printed, every ſuch receipt to be charged with the ſaid duty.

That an additional ſtamp-duty of 2 s. 6 d. be laid upon every ſkin, or piece of vellum or parchment, or ſheet or piece of paper, upon which ſhall be ingroſſed, written, or printed, any receipt, or other diſcharge, for any legacy left by any will or other teſtamentary inſtrument, or for any ſhare or part of a perſonal eſtate, divided by force of the ſtatute of diſtributions, or the cuſtom of any province or place, the amount whereof ſhall not exceed the value of 20 l. and where the amount ſhall exceed the value of 20 l. and not amount to 100 l. an additional ſtamp-duty of 5 s. and where the amount thereof ſhall be of the value of 100 l. an additional ſtamp-duty of 20 s. and a like additional ſtamp-duty be charged upon every further ſum of 100 l. ſo left by any will or other teſtamentary inſtrument, or for any ſhare or part of a perſonal eſtate, divided by force of the ſtatute of diſtributions, or the cuſtom of any province or place.

[A proviſo not to extend to payments under 10 l.]

[A proviſo in the Bill to exempt Lineals from this laſt duty.]

That an additional ſtamp-duty of 20 s. be laid upon every ſkin or piece of vellum or parchment, or ſheet or piece of paper, upon which ſhall be ingroſſed, written, or printed, any probate of a will, or letters of adminiſtration, for any eſtate of or above the value of 100 l. and a further additional duty of 20 s. where the eſtate is of or above the value of 300 l. and a further additional duty of 20 s. where the eſtate is of or above the value of 600 l. and a further additional duty of 20 s. where the eſtate is of or above the value of 1000 l.

That an additional ſtamp-duty of 1 s. be laid upon every ſkin, or piece of vellum or parchment, or ſheet or piece of paper, upon which ſhall be ingroſſed, written, or printed in Great Britain, any indenture, leaſe, or other deed, for which a ſtamp duty of 1 s. 6 d. is payable, by virtue of an act made in the ſeventeenth year of the reign of his preſent Majeſty, except bond given as ſecurity for the payment of any ſum or ſums of money.

That an additionnl ſtamp duty of 5 s. be laid upon every ſkin or piece of vellum or parchment, or ſheet or piece of paper, upon which any bond ſhall be ingroſſed, written, or printed, given as ſecurity for any ſum of money, the amount whereof ſhall exceed 100 l. and an additional ſtamp duty of 10 s. where the amount thereof ſhall be of the value of 500 l. or upwards.

[Made rateable.]

That an additional ſtamp duty of 6 d. be charged upon every piece of vellum or parchment, or ſheet or piece of paper, upon which ſhall be ingroſſed or written any original writ (except ſuch original upon which a writ of Capias iſſues) Subpœna bill of Middleſex latitat, writ of Capias quo minus, writ of Dedimus poteſtatem, to take anſwers, examine witneſſes, or appoint guardians, or any other writ whatſoever, or any other proceſs or mandate that ſhall iſſue out or paſs the ſeals of any of the courts at Weſtminſter, courts of Great Seſſions in Wales, courts in the counties Palatine, or any other court whatſoever holding plea, where the debt or damage doth amount to 40 s. or above, or the thing in demand is of that value (writs of covenant for levying fines, writs of entry for ſuffering common recoveries, and writs of habeas corpus always excepted.)

That an additional ſtamp duty of 40 s. be laid upon every ſkin or piece of vellum or parchment, or ſheet or piece of paper, upon which ſhall be ingroſſed, written, or printed, any diſpenſation to hold two eccleſiaſtical dignities or benefices, or both a dignity and a benefice, or any other diſpenſation or faculty from the Lord Archbiſhop of Canterbury, or the maſter of the faculties for the time being.

That an additional ſtamp duty of 40 s. be laid upon every ſkin or piece of vellum or parchment, or ſheet or piece of paper, upon which ſhall be ingroſſed, written, or printed any admiſſion into any of the four Inns of Court.

That an additional ſtamp duty of 4 l. be laid upon every ſkin, or piece of vellum or parchment, or ſheet or piece of paper, upon which ſhall be ingroſſed, written, or printed any regiſter, entry, teſtimonial, or certificate, of the degree of utter barriſter, taken in any of the ſaid four Inns of Court.

That an additional ſtamp duty of 40 s. be laid upon every ſkin, or piece of vellum or parchment, or ſheet or piece of paper, upon which ſhall be ingroſſed, written, or printed, any grant, or letters patent, under the Great Seal of Great Britain, or the Seal of the Duchy, or County Palatine of Lancaſter, of any honour, dignity, promotion, franchize, liberty, or privilege, to any perſon or perſons, body politic or corporate, or exemplification of the ſame (commiſſions of rebellion in proceſs always excepted.)

That an additional ſtamp duty of 40 s. be laid upon every ſkin, or piece of vellum or parchment, or ſheet or piece of paper, upon which ſhall be ingroſſed, written, or printed, any admittance, or inſtrument, for admitting of any fellow of the College of Phyſicians, or of any attorney, clerk, advocate, proctor, notary, or other officer or officers, in any court whatſoever in Great Britain, (not being an annual officer in any corporation or inferior court, whoſe office is under the value of ten pounds per annum, in ſalary, fees, or other perquiſites.)

That an additional ſtamp duty of 4 d. be laid upon every piece of vellum or parchment, or ſheet or piece of paper, upon which ſhall be ingroſſed, written, or printed, any note or bill of lading, which ſhall be ſigned for any goods or merchandizes to be exported.

That an additional ſtamp duty of 8 d. be laid upon every ſkin, or piece of vellum or parchment, or ſheet or piece of paper, upon which ſhall be ingroſſed, written, or printed, any certificate or debenture, for drawing back any cuſtoms or duties, or any part of any cuſtoms or duties, for or in reſpect of the re-ſhipping or exporting of any goods or merchandizes, which ſhall be exported from Great Britain for any parts beyond the ſeas.

That an additional ſtamp duty of 1 s. be laid upon every ſkin, or piece of vellum or parchment, or ſheet or piece of paper, upon which ſhall be ingroſſed or written any citation or monition made in any Eccleſiaſtical Court, or any libel or allegation, depoſition, anſwer, ſentence, or final decree, or any inventory, exhibited in any Eccleſiaſtical Court, the Courts of Admiralty, or Cinque Ports, or whereupon any copies of them reſpectively ſhall be ingroſſed or written, or upon which ſhall be ingroſſed or written any proceſs, or any other notorial act whatſoever.

That an additional ſtamp duty of 2 s. 6 d. be laid upon every ſkin or piece of vellum or parchment, or ſheet or piece of paper, upon which ſhall be ingroſſed or written any conveyance, ſurrender, or grants or offices, releaſe, or other deed whatſoever, which ſhall be inrolled of record in any of the Courts at Weſtminſter, or in any other court of record whatſoever, or by any cuſtos rotulorum, or clerk of the peace.

That an additional ſtamp duty of 5 s. be laid upon every ſkin or piece of vellum, or parchment, or ſheet or piece of paper, upon which ſhall be ingroſſed or written any writ of covenant, for levying fines, any writ of entry, for ſuffering a common recovery, and any exemplification of what nature ſoever, that ſhall paſs the ſeal of any court whatſoever.

That an additional ſtamp duty of 5 s. be laid upon very ſkin or piece of vellum, or parchment, or ſheet or piece of paper, upon which ſhall be ingroſſed or written any beneficial warrant or order, under the Sign Manuel of his Majeſty, his heirs or ſucceſſors, (except warrants or orders for the ſervice of the navy, army, and ordnance).

That an additional ſtamp duty of 2 s. 6 d. be laid upon every ſkin or piece of vellum, or parchment, or ſheet or piece of paper, upon which ſhall be ingroſſed or written any tranſfer of ſtock, in any company, ſociety, or corporation, within Great-Britain.

That an additional ſtamp duty of 2 s. 6 d. be laid upon every ſkin or piece of vellum, or parchment, or ſheet or piece of paper, upon which ſhall be ingroſſed, written, or printed, any copy of any ſurrender of and admittance to cuſtom, right, or tenant right, eſtate not being copyhold, which ſhall paſs by ſurrender and admittance, or by admittance only, and which ſhall not paſs by deed within thoſe parts of Great-Britain called England, Wales, and the town of Berwick upon Tweed.

That an additional ſtamp duty of 2 s. 6 d. be laid upon every ſkin or piece of vellum, or parchment, or ſheet or piece of paper, upon which ſhall be ingroſſed, written, or printed, any ſurrender of, or admittance to, any copyhold land or tenement, within thoſe parts of Great-Britain called England, Wales, and the town of Berwick upon Tweed, or any grant or leaſe by copy of court roll, or any other copy of the court roll of any honour or manor within the ſaid parts of Great-Britain, other than and except the original ſurrender to the uſe of a will, and the court roll or books wherein the proceedings of the Court are entered or inrolled.

That an additional ſtamp duty of 6 d. be laid upon every ſkin or piece of vellum, or parchment, or ſheet or piece of paper, upon which ſhall be ingroſſed or written any bill, anſwer, replication, rejoinder, demurrer, interrogatories, depoſitions taken by commiſſion, or any other pleading whatſoever in the Court of Chancerry, Exchequer, Duchy Court, and County Palatine Courts, or other Courts of equity.

That an additional ſtamp duty of 2 s. be laid upon every ſkin or piece of vellum, or parchment, or ſheet or piece of paper, upon which ſhall be ingroſſed or written any admiſſion to any corporation or company, or any matriculation in either of the two univerſities.

That an additional ſtamp duty of 1 s. be laid upon every ſkin or piece of vellum, or parchment, or ſheet or piece of paper, upon which ſhall be engroſſed or written any principal or original inſtrument of ſurrender or reſignation, ſervice or cognition, of heirs charter or ſaiſine, of any houſes, lands, tenements, or hereditaments, holding burgage, or of burgage tenure in Scotland.

That an additional ſtamp duty of 1 s. be laid upon every ſkin or piece of vellum, or parchment, or ſheet or piece of paper, upon which ſhall be engroſſed or written any principal or original ſeiſine, taken or following upon any mortgage, wadſet, heritable bond, alienation, or diſpoſition, or upon any charter precept of clare conſtat retours, apprizings, or adjudications of lands or tenements, holding of any ſubject, as aforeſaid, in Scotland.

That an additional ſtamp duty of 1 s. be laid upon every ſkin or piece of vellum, or parchment, or ſheet or piece of paper, upon which ſhall be ingroſſed or written any principal or original retour of any ſervice of heirs, or any precept of clare conſtat of lands or tenements holding of any ſubject, as aforeſaid, in Scotland.

That an additional ſtamp duty of 1 s. be laid upon every ſkin or piece of vellum, or parchment, or ſheet or piece of paper, upon which ſhall be ingroſſed or written any charter or reſignation, confirmation, novodamus, or charter, upon appraiſing or adjudication, made or granted by ſuch ſuperior or others, as aforeſaid, in Scotland.

That an additional ſtamp duty of 1 s. be laid upon every ſkin or piece of vellum, or parchment, or ſheet or piece of paper, upon which ſhall be ingroſſed or written any principal or original inſtrument of ſurrender or reſignation of any meſſuages, houſes, lands, tenements, hereditaments, tythes, mills, fiſhings, and other heritable rights, or any of them, to be made to his Majeſty's ſubjects, who are or ſhall be the ſuperior thereof, or to any city, town, burgh, or corporation, or to any magiſtrate or others who have power to receive ſuch ſurrenders or reſignations in Scotland.

That a ſtamp duty of 6 s. be laid upon every piece of vellum, or parchment, or ſheet or piece of paper, upon which any agreement ſhall be ingroſſed, written, or printed, whether the ſame ſhall be only the evidence of the contract, or obligatory upon the parties, from its being a written inſtrument.

That a ſtamp duty of 5 s. 6 d. be laid upon every piece of vellum, parchment, or ſheet or piece of paper, upon which ſhall be ingroſſed or written an inventory or catalogue of any furniture, goods, or effects, made with reference to any agreement, or for the ſecurity of any perſon, except inventories producable in eccleſiaſtical courts, which are at preſent charged with a ſtamp duty.

That there be enlarged a ſtamp duty of 5 s. upon every piece of vellum, or parchment, or ſheet or piece paper, upon which ſhall be ingroſſed, written, or printed any award.

That every four wheeled chaiſe, or other machine, commonly called a diligence or poſt-coach, and every coach, berlin, landau, chariot, calaſh with four wheels, chaiſe marine, chaiſe with four wheels, or other machine, by what name ſoever the ſame now is or hereafter may be called, or known to be employed as public ſtage coaches, or carriages for the purpoſe of conveying paſſengers for hire to and from one place to another in the kingdom of Great Britain, ſhall be charged with an additional duty of one halfpenny for every mile ſuch carriage ſhall travel, to be paid by the owner thereof.

That every perſon who ſhall keep any waggon, wain, cart, or other carriage, with three or four wheels, (except ſuch carriages as are now charged with any duty under the management of the Commiſſioners of Exciſe) ſhall yield, and pay annually, the ſum of 4 s. for a licence for that purpoſe.

That any perſon who ſhall keep any cart or other carriage, with two wheels, (except ſuch carriages as are now charged with any duty under the management of the Commiſſioners of Exciſe) ſhall yield and pay annually the ſum of 2 s. for a licence for that purpoſe.

That all perſons, except who have ſerved a regular apprenticeſhip to any apothecary, ſurgeon, druggiſt, or chymiſt, uttering or vending medicines in Great Britain, be obliged to take out a licence annually for that purpoſe.

That a ſtamp duty of 20 s. be charged upon every ſuch licence.

That a ſtamp duty of three-pence, be charged upon every box, packet, or phial of medicines, under the value of 2 s. 6 d. which ſhall be uttered, vended, or ſold by perſons taking out ſuch licences, or by any perſon under the authority of his Majeſty's royal letters patent.

That a ſtamp-duty of 6 d. be charged upon every box, packet, or phial of medicines, of the value of 2 s. 6 d. and under the value of 5 s. which ſhall be uttered, vended, or ſold under the authority of his Majeſty's royal letters patent.

That a ſtamp-duty of 1 s. be charged upon every box, packet, or phial of medicines, of the value of 5 s. or upwards, which ſhall be uttered, vended, or ſold under the authority of his Majeſty's royal letters patent.

That there be granted to his Majeſty for the Poſt conveyance of all letters, conveyed or carried by the Poſt within the kingdom of Great Britain, over and above the rates of poſtage now payable, the ſum of 1 d. to be paid upon the delivery of ſuch letters.

That the ſeveral clauſes contained in all or any acts or act of Parliament, paſſed before the 5th day of December 1782, by which certain inſtruments and writings therein enumerated, are exempted from ſtamp-duties, (except ſo much of ſuch clauſes as relate to any inſtruments and other writings whatſoever, relative to the public revenue or public funds, which at preſent are not liable to the payment of ſtamp-duties) be repealed.

HOUSE OF PEERS, *Wedneſday, May* 28.

WENT through in Committee, and reported, the Chuteris enclоſure, Leeds canal, Hull jail, and Scotch Juſticiary bills.

Read a firſt time the bill for repealing the vagabond act.

The Duke of *Richmond* then moved, that their Lordſhips be ſummoned for Tueſday next; ſaying, that as he never wiſhed to bring any buſineſs before that Houſe without giving previous notice what it was, he would then inform their Lordſhips, that the matter he intended to introduce to their conſideration, was the propriety of putting the ſeals in commiſſion. He would not then enter into his objections, but he conceived the making a partial ſelection of three of the Judges, and holding them dependent on the will of the Crown, was contrary to the meaning of the act which had been paſſed to render them independent.

This motion being agreed to, the Houſe adjourned till Friday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *Wedneſday, May* 28.

RESOLVED, in the Committee on Ways and means, that 46,767 l. money remaining in the Exchequer, and reſerved for the diſpoſition of Parliament, be applied towards the Supply.

Deferred the Houſe-breakers bill till Friday.

Mr *Dempſter* reported from the Committee on corn, which report was ordered to be printed.

Went into a Committee on Bayntun's divorce bill, Mr Penruddock in the chair, when counſel were called in, and ſeveral witneſſes, examined to eſtabliſh the proofs of adultery.

The Counſel having withdrawn, *Sir Herbert Mackworth* ſaid, he thought the ſettlement on Lady Maria, which ſhe was to enjoy after the divorce, too ſmall; he, therefore, wiſhed to increaſe it, and as double the ſum did not appear to him too much, he moved, that in the clauſe which ſtated—"That one hundred pounds be ſettled on the Lady"—the word *one* be left out, and the word *two* inſerted in its ſtead.—This motion being agreed to without oppoſition, and the Houſe reſumed,

General *Smith* was going to move ſeveral reſolutions, grounded on the reports of the ſelect Committee, to cenſure Sir William James, and Mr Sullivan, for neglect in tranſmitting diſpatches to India, when

Mr *Fox* requeſted his honourable friend would defer his motions for ſome days, as he underſtood two reports of a very important nature, from the ſelect Committee, relative to India affairs, were ſoon to be laid before the Houſe; and as the whole buſineſs would ſoon be brought before the Houſe, to whom ſome general regulations reſpecting the government of India would ſhortly be ſubmitted, he did not think it neceſſary the intended buſineſs ſhould be purſued, as it was a part only of that great buſineſs, that would ſoon be brought before them; he therefore moved, that the next order of the day be read.

Capt. John *Luttrell* ſaid, he was ready to meet the Hon. General's motions then—to defend the gentlemen who were the objects of cenſure—and to overturn the charges brought againſt them; or he was willing the buſineſs ſhould be put off for a few days, or for three months.

Gen. *Johnſtone* ſaid the ſame thing.

Mr *Huſſey* obſerved, that as the buſineſs concerning the individuals in queſtion was too unimportant to be brought before Parliament, he wiſhed it might be dropped for the preſent, never to be heard of again.

William *James* was willing to follow the ſenſe of the though he was at that moment prepared to meet any that could be brought againſt him. As to the delay in ting deſpatches to India, no evil had ariſen in conſe- of it. The native magiſtrates confined in Calcutta, the for whoſe diſcharge were to have been conveyed in thoſe hes, had ſince been ſet at liberty, and were in perfect ; ſo that if there was delay, it had not been productive bad conſequence.

e Speaker then put the queſtion on Mr Fox's motion, was carried without a diviſion; and the Houſe adjourned iday.

From the London Papers, May 29.

LONDON.

Eaſt-India Houſe, May 28, 1783.

advices from Bengal of the 4th of December, 1782, it rs, that ſupplies to a very large amount in treaſure, grain, ions, military ſtores, &c. had been ſent to Fort St George the laſt accounts from the latter place to Europe; and the rnor-General and Council, juſt before the departure of ively, had received intelligence from the coaſt, by private ury, that the ſupplies of grain, received at Fort St George, abled the Governor and Council there, to afford the Sea- ſuch increaſe of rice as had rendered them perfectly ſatisfied. ir ſhips were laden for Europe, and ready to depart from rd, when the Lively ſailed, which was on the 22d of De- ; and four more would be ready by the end of January; ads to a conſiderable amount were beſides expected in ehouſes in the courſe of the ſeaſon.

Extract of a letter from Madras, Oct. 17.

This coaſt has been viſited by as ſevere a gale of wind as as known by the oldeſt inhabitants of Madras. About on the 15th, it began to blow, and before night was a hurricane. The ſurf was ſo high, that it was impoſſi- y boat could either go off or come on ſhore. Very for- ly Sir Edward Hughes had anchored in fifteen fathom r, and finding the gale increaſe, put to ſea in the afternoon. had an entertainment on board the Superbe, and was ed to take his company to ſea with him. In the night the ford, Free Trade, Shannon, Nancy, Eſſex, and the Moor- ſhip, were all driven on ſhore. The Freemaſon founder- her anchors; and near one hundred ſnows and donies entirely loſt. The Neckar loſt her mainmaſt, and the Briton was entirely loſt.

The Active frigate arrived laſt night from the fleet, and gs intelligence, that the Superbe had loſt her main and mi- maſts, and had been in very great danger. Very fortu- y none of the other ſhips received any material injury. Sir ard Hughes had ſhifted his flag on board the Sultan."

ccording to letters from the Eaſt-Indies, the ſtorm which el ſo fatal at Madras, had been equally violent all along coaſt to the ſouthward; at Tranquebar, twenty-four ſail of ing were loſt, with every perſon on board.

y the great number of letters from Bengal, we find every ontending who ſhall give the greateſt praiſe to the indefa- e induſtry and aſtoniſhing exertions of the Governor-Ge- by whoſe extraordinary abilities Madras had probably ſaved, and the Carnatic once more reſcued from the rava- f Hyder Ally and his good and great allies.

atters of undoubted authority are juſt received in town Nice, in Italy, dated the 26th of April, adviſing that that ni ſeaport was, at that time, ſo ſeriouſly inveſted by 20 ſail Barbary Corſairs, that moſt of the inhabitants were preparing ave the place. Some bodies of the Sardinian troops were their route for its relief.

eſterday Lord Plymouth roſe in the Houſe of Peers, and ved, "That there be laid before this Houſe a further ac- t of the reſult of ſuch experiments as are now making, or be made, and of the efficacy, of a certain powder invented Sir Henry Phillips, for preſerving bread and other proviſions damage by weevils, or other inſects."

eſterday the Earls of Morton and Breadalbane were pre- d to his Majeſty at the levee by the Dukes of Hamilton and le. Both the above noblemen are juſt arrived from abroad.

n Sunday the Earl of Mansfield gave a grand entertain- to his Royal Highneſs the Duc de Chartres, Marquis de llans, the Duc de Fitz James, the French Ambaſſador, rd Rodney, Lord Stormont, Duke of Dorſet, Sir John dſay, and others of the nobility, at his Lordſhip's ſeat at n-wood. His Highneſs was much pleaſed with his excur- and entertainment, and ſpeaks of Lord Mansfield's ſeat, ich has lately undergone conſiderable alterations and re- as a very elegant manſion, delightfully ſituated.

eſterday morning the Duc de Chartres and his retinue ſet or Epſom, to be preſent at the races, at which, it is ſaid, Highneſs has entered two horſes.

is Highneſs, it is ſaid, has determined to continue in Lon- till the King's birth day is paſt.

The Duc de Chartres is obliged to return to Verſailles by th of June; but, from the reception he has met from peo- of the higheſt rank in this country, he intends to pay his pects at St James's on Wedneſday before he ſets out, tho' it ll compel him to travel day and night to arrive at Paris by time appointed for his return.

They write from the Hague, that a large hotel has been ta- there for a foreign Ambaſſador, who is ſuppoſed to be Sir eph Yorke.

A letter from Fontanbleau ſays, that on the 1ſt inſtant, one xander Macdonald died there, aged 113. He was in the ellion in the year 1715, and eſcaped in a veſſel from Dun- k, with ſeveral rebel officers.

The late unfortunate Mr Powell, of the pay office, has left hind him 300,000 l. which, as he died without iſſue, he has queathed to two nephews and a niece, the eldeſt of whom he s made his principal heir, and to the other two left conſider- le legacies. The executors are Mr Adair, Mr Cleaver, and r Keen Staples.

The manner in which this gentleman put an end to himſelf as this:—He had placed two chairs with their bottoms cloſe gether, near his bed, and an uteniil on the floor; deſigning, it is preſumed, to lean over the chairs, cut his throat, and the blood run into the prepared veſſel. He walked, how- r, to the other end of the room, and there began the perpe- tion of the deed, and was returning towards the chairs, but down juſt as he had nearly approached them, and expired the floor. The penknife with which he effected his pur- was found in his hand; and his night-cap, extremely bloo- lay at that part of the chamber where he made the firſt at- pt. This happened about three o'clock on Monday morning.

The Sheriffs of London and Middleſex, it is ſaid, have laid claim to the whole fortune Mr Powell poſſeſſed, notwithſtanding the verdict given by the Coroner's Inqueſt.

Though the criminal proſecution commenced againſt Mr Powell ends of courſe, yet a civil ſuit will be inſtituted againſt Mr Bembridge.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, May 29.

"Lord John Cavendiſh has acquired diſtinguiſhed *eclat* by his ſcheme of taxes. The views of oppoſition never appeared ſo glaring as in the debate on Monday. Notwithſtanding the *cordial* approbation all thoſe members who had any conſiſtency of character to ſupport, liberally beſtowed on the noble propoſer; yet, through the medium of Lord Mahon, the *ſelfiſh* Shelburnites declared their moſt *cordial diſſent* from a ſyſtem of taxation that has the general and deſerved approbation.

"The clamour raiſed againſt Mr Burke for the reinſtatement of Meſſ. Powell and Bembridge, his wonderfully ſubſided, from a late melancholy event. Britons, hurried on by the impulſe of prejudice and paſſion, a peculiar characteriſtic, overlook for a moment the dictates of reaſon and juſtice. It is, however, equally a peculiarity, that reflection ſoon reſumes its influence, and induces a ſerious conſideration of thoſe circumſtances that roufed the prejudice, or agitated the paſſions. Thus has it been in the preſent inſtance. The melancholy tranſaction of a late day has reſcued Mr Burke's humanity from the imputation with which it was loaded; and it is generally imagined, that the reſult of an enquiry will prove Meſſ. Powell and Bembridge to have been diſmiſſed more from views of *political* intereſt than public juſtice.

"When Mr Dempſter gave his teſtimony of approbation to the taxes in the debate on Wedneſday, there was a loud cry of "Hear him! hear him!" His ſimile of the gouty foot was equally well received, as perfectly juſt and apoſite.

"Whatever might have been the diſſatisfaction that had *certainly* prevailed in the Cabinet, it may be relied on, that it is completely done away. Adminiſtration, notwithſtanding what is inſinuated by *certain* prints, carries all the appearance of permanency. The taxes have done more to firm its eſtabliſhment than any one other circumſtance whatſoever.

"The news from India are conſidered highly flattering. Expectations are great from that quarter. The eſtabliſhment of its juridical ſyſtem will therefore employ much of the Parliamentary attention for the remainder of this ſeſſion.

"Governor Johnſtone is the leader of the Eaſt Indian Band in the Houſe of Commons. Mr Burke is the champion of the other ſide. It is believed, however, that the Governor will *outgeneral* him.

"It is expected that the labours of the Select Committee will bring forth——a *mouſe!* The charges againſt Sir William James and Mr Sullivan, upon nice inveſtigation, are, it is ſaid, found to be perfectly nugatory and trifling.

"Mr Hartley is ſhortly expected; and with him will arrive new matter for debate in the Houſe of Commons. Lord Newhaven thinks the commercial ſyſtem with America is the greateſt object that has occurred, as circumſtances have turned out, for the laſt half century. He is therefore determined to give it unwearied labour and attention, until it is ſo conſtructed as to meet the general intereſts of theſe kingdoms.

"The treaty with Holland is a long while on the tapis. It is generally believed, that expectations from India is the cauſe of its being ſo long in ſuſpenſion."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

In the caſe of Macintoſh, upon which the Committee of the whole Houſe were left ſitting when this paper went to preſs, as mentioned in our laſt, after a great deal of reaſoning among the members, the following motion was made and ſeconded;

"That the ſentence of the Synod of Moray be reverſed, and that the ſentence of the Preſbytery of Inverneſs be affirmed."

Another motion was alſo made and ſeconded,

"That the General Aſſembly, not finding themſelves ripe to decide, whether the ſentence of the Synod ought to be affirmed or reverſed, in reſpect that ſeveral material facts and circumſtances ſtated in the libel have not been expiſcated, they remit this cauſe to the Preſbytery of Inverneſs, enjoining them to take ſuch methods as the laws of this Church prefcribe, for examining all the witneſſes mentioned in the declaration of Barbara Main, particularly thoſe who were at that time reſiding in or about the city of Edinburgh; and the General Aſſembly hereby enjoins all other judicatories of this Church, who may be called upon by the Preſbytery of Inverneſs, to co-operate with them in expiſcating the truth, and ſummons the parties *apud acta* to attend ſuch judicatories, when and where they ſhall be called. They appoint the Preſbytery of Inverneſs to report the additional proof which is thus taken, to the next General Aſſembly; and, in the mean time, they ſuſpend Mr Macintoſh from the exerciſe of his miniſtry till the meeting of the next General Aſſembly, recommending to the Preſbytery of Inverneſs to take care, that, during that time, the ordinances of religion be diſpenſed to the united pariſhes of Moy and Dalaroſſie.' The Committee agreed to the following ſtate of the vote, *Firſt* or *Second motions?* and the roll being called, and votes marked, it carried, by the caſting vote of the Moderator, *Second motion.* The ſame being immediately after reported to the General Aſſembly, was unanimouſly approved of, and ſentence pronounced accordingly.

Saturday, the General Aſſembly, by their Moderator, returned thanks to the Procurator for his diligence and aſſiduity in the affairs of the Church, and for his having ſo much reduced the debts of the Church.

This day, Dr Webſter received the thanks of the General Aſſembly, by their Moderator, for his care and attention to the fund eſtabliſhed by act of Parliament for a proviſion to Miniſters Widows, &c.

This day, the General Aſſembly had under conſideration, the petition of Mr James Lawſon, complaining of a ſentence of the Preſbytery of Auchterarder, refuſing to give him extracts of the proceedings held in his cauſe before them. After hearing parties, and ſome reaſoning among the members, the Aſſembly affirmed the ſentence of the Preſbytery; but ordered Mr Lawſon a full extract of the ſame, if he ſhould call for it, but not any partial one. They alſo found Mr Lawſon entitled to atteſted copies of the papers lying *in telentis*, in the Preſbytery's hands, but not to the originals.

They next took up an appeal at the inſtance of Mr James Fortune, complaining of a ſentence of the Synod of Lothian and Tweedale, affirming a ſentence of the Preſbytery of Edinburgh, refuſing to take Mr Fortune upon trials as a preacher of the Goſpel. Mr Honyman appeared as counſel for Mr Fortune, and two members of Preſbytery in vindication of their conduct. After long reaſoning among the members, it was agreed, without a vote, in reſpect of the particular circumſtances of the caſe, to reverſe the ſentence of the Synod, to remit to the Preſbytery to take Mr Fortune upon trials; or, to aſſign reaſons for their refuſal.

After the General Aſſembly had gone through the ordinary forms, the Moderator made a ſuitable ſpeech to the Reverend and Honourable members, and then to his Grace the Commiſſioner, diſſolving the Aſſembly in the uſual manner, and appointing another to meet on Thurſday the 20th of May, 1784.

His Grace the Commiſſioner then made a very elegant ſpeech, diſſolving the Aſſembly in his Majeſty's name and by his Royal authority, and appointing another to meet on Thurſday the 20th of May, 1784.

This day, being the anniverſary obſerved in memory of George Heriot, founder of the Hoſpital of that name, the Rev. Dr James Macnight, one of the miniſters of this city, preached an excellent ſermon before the Governors of that Hoſpital. The boys, on this occaſion, were all newly clothed, and the effigy of their patron elegantly decorated with flowers, &c.

On Thurſday next, the 5th current, the annual ſermon before the Society in Scotland for Propagating Chriſtian Knowledge will be preached in the New Church, Edinburgh, by the Rev. Dr Duncan miniſter of Smailholm. To begin at eleven o'clock forenoon.—The collection at the church-doors will be applied for buying books to poor ſcholars educated at the Society's ſchools. Immediately after ſermon, there will be held a general meeting of the Members of that Society, within their Hall, Wariſton's cloſe, Edinburgh.

This morning about ten o'clock, a fire was diſcovered in a houſe in Brown's Cloſe, oppoſite the head of the Luckenbooths. It had at firſt a moſt alarming appearance; but, from the immediate attendance of the Lord Provoſt and Magiſtrates, with the aſſiſtance of the firemen, engines, city-guard, and a party of the military, the fire was happily ſoon extinguiſhed without doing any conſiderable damage.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, May 27.

"The review yeſterday in the Phœnix Park was the moſt ſplendid that ever graced a body of Iriſh Volunteers. The troops moſtly muſtered about half paſt ſeven in the morning at their different parades; by nine, the lines of infantry were fully completed in Stephen's Green; the cavalry were drawn up in Dawſon Street and lead to the Park, and were followed by the brigades of infantry, with their trains of artillery. The line of march was through Dawſon, Naſſau and Grafton Streets, College Street, Dame Street, over Eſſex Bridge, and along the Quays to the Park. The number of ſpectators who crowded the ſtreets and avenues through which the troops marched were incredible.

"A general muſter of the army throughout this kingdom is ordered to be made out the firſt of June next. It is ſaid the deficiencies will be made up in the ſtanding regiments from the privates in thoſe which are not diſbanded.

"His Sicilian Majeſty has, among other benefactions to the unhappy ſufferers at Meſſina and in Calabria, from the late tremendous convulſions in the earth, ordered 50,000 pair of ſhoes to be forthwith got ready, and ſent to them from Naples. In conſequence of this, it is expected large orders will arrive here for tanned hides from that city. Before the late war, a conſiderable trade was carried on between this kingdom, Naples, and other Italian ports."

Extract of a letter from Dublin, May 28.

"Lord Northington is to be at Holyhead on Sunday next; ſo that in all probability he will receive the reins of government from the hands of Earl Temple on Monday.

"Yeſterday morning, the Union frigate arrived in our bay, to take on board the Right Honourable the Counteſs of Temple, who in a few days is to embark for England.

"A report having ſpread on Monday, that a riotous mob intended to commit ſome depredations in the heart of the city, during the review, our vigilant chief magiſtrate left the Park at one o'clock, and returning to town, waited the whole day at Daly's Chocolate Houſe, with a number of peace officers within the call; by which means, if any ſuch tumult was intended, it was happily prevented."

ARRIVED at *LEITH*, May 29.—Thomas and Jane, Fairdeth, from Wells, with grain; Francis and Elizabeth, Lynn, from Yarmouth, with ditto; Haman, Coulle, from Lynn, with barley.—30. Mally, Taylor, from Montroſe, with goods; Nelly, Thornton, from Koningſbergh, with barley; Ann Martin, from ditto, with wheat peaſe and oats; Betty, Utway, from Memel, with wheat, &c.; Young Benjamine, Notmand, from ditto, with ditto.—31. Margaret, Ramſay, from ditto, with barley; Elizabeth, Mills, from ditto, with logs; Hotel, Martin, from ditto, with oats; Eagle, Culder, from Carron, with yetlin; Jean, Barr, from St David's, with ſalt; Concord, Cruiſten, from Dantzic, with grain; and three ſloops, with coals.—June 2. Providente, Roſs, from Glaſgow, with aſhes, &c. Betty, Grant, from Dunbar, in ballaſt; and three veſſels, with coals.

SAILED, Generous Mind, Knight, for Dundee, with goods; Betſy, Tullah, for Lerwick, with goods; Sophia, Chriſtie, for Guernſey, with coals and bottles; Lady Dunbar, Bain, for Wick, with goods; Norfolk, Bloom, for Wells, in ballaſt.

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A Quantity of PRINTED COTTONS, MUSLINS, GAUZES, RIBBONS, LACES, and LUTESTRINGS,

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For JAMAICA,

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She will be ready to receive goods at Port-Glasgow in a month, and clear to sail in all July. For freight, apply to Robert Dunmore and Co. merchants in Glasgow; or to Patrick Dougall merchant in Port-Glasgow.

GLASGOW, 28th May 1783.

TO be Sold, by public voluntary roup and sale, within the George Tavern in Dumfries, upon Wednesday next the 4th day of June, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon,

The LANDS of AUCHINHAY,

With the Pertinents, lying in the parish of Borgue, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright, consisting of about 320 acres, mostly arable, and well inclosed, and which have been well manured by marle, whereof there is still a considerable quantity in the ground. The situation is agreeable, in a fine open country, within three miles of the port and harbour of Kirkcudbright, and a mile or two distant from the great military road leading to Port-Patrick. There is a good house, of two storeys, on the ground, covered with slate. The rent is about 60 l. yearly; but at the end of the present lease, which expires at Whitsunday 1786, the rent will double, if not triple; being presently subset at about 140 l. as the heritor is informed, but which the tenant, for obvious reasons, endeavours to conceal from the proprietor, who resides in England.

The progress of writs, which is clear and unexceptionable, and articles and conditions of roup, to be seen in the hands of John Syme writer to the signet, or William Gordon, Esq; of Campbelton, at Kirkcudbright.

SALE OF LANDS IN KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 25th of June 1783, between the hours of five and six afternoon, (the sale positively to proceed that day),

The LANDS after mentioned, either together or in the Lots following:

LOT I.—The Lands of PEARTREE and KNOCKJIG, lying within the parish of Kirkpatrick-Irongray and stewartry of Kirkcudbright —— These Lands are in the proprietor's natural possession, but might be set at a rent of 40 l. or 50 l. They lie about six or seven miles from Laghall, near Dumfries, where lime is landed; part of them is already limed, and the whole well inclosed and properly divided. There is a good deal of wood on these lands, also an orchard, &c. The teinds are valued, and a decreet of sale thereof obtained.

LOT II.—The Lands of PIBBLE, lying in the parish of Kirkmabreck and stewartry of Kirkcudbright. These lands are set at 52 l. 10 s. 6 d. upon a tack for nineteen years from Whitsunday 1779. They consist of above 720 acres, partly arable, and meadow, and partly muir-ground. They lie within two miles of Ferrytown, where plenty of shells are to be had; part of them is already shelled, and the whole well inclosed and properly divided. The teinds are valued.

LOT III.—Half of the Lands of KILLDALE, lying in the boroughrigs of Kirkcudbright, which might be set at a rent of 1 l. 5 s.

LOT IV.—The Seller's Liferent Superiority of the Lands of CHAPPELTOWN, lying in the stewartry of Kircudbright.

The articles of roup, &c. to be seen in the hands of William Keith accomptant, or John Tait, jun. writer to the signet, Hanover Street, Edinburgh; to either of whom, or to John Thomson writer in Kirkcudbright, persons desirous of further information may apply.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, upon Wednesday the 30th day of July next, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh,

The Lands and Estate of KENMORE, lying

in the parishes of Dalry, Balmaclellan, and Kells, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright, holding of the Crown, and valued in the cess-books at 3439 l. Scots, consisting of the number of acres, and paying the rents following, viz.

	Measure. A.	R.	F.	Rent. L.	s.	d.
I. Barony of Gordonstoun, Dalry parish,	7390	3	12	300	13	5
II. Barony of Balmaclellan, in that parish;	3163	0	14	341	16	6
III. Barony of Kenmore, Kells parish,	6802	2	6	344	4	5
	17,356	1	32	1186	14	4
IV. Royal Burgh of New Galloway, and Burgh Roods,				318	7	4½
				L. 1505	1	8½

The teinds are valued, and there are many privileges and conveniencies attending this estate, which is at present so low set, that at a moderate computation, the rents will, within five years, as the tacks expire, rise to about 2000 l yearly. There is a great extent of natural wood and planting upon the lands, particularly about the mansion-house; part of it now fit for cutting, which would yield a considerable sum, without hurting the beauty of the place. This estate, from extent and valuation, can make sixteen freehold qualifications; and the burgh of New Galloway is one of four burghs returning a member of Parliament.

The Castle of Kenmore is commodious, and in good order, nobly situate on an eminence, commanding a most beautiful view of the policy, and of an extensive flat of fine land, a large river and lake lying adjacent, bounded with distant hills, and forming altogether one of the grandest prospects to be any where met with. The lake is at least one mile broad, and ten long, interspersed with small islands covered with wood, and plentifully stored with salmon, pike, perch, and trout. Adjoining to the Mansion House, there is a very fine garden, and a complete court of offices lately built.

The rental, title deeds, which are unexceptionably clear, and searches of the record, till a very late period, to be seen in the hands of John Sym, writer to the signet, to whom, or to David Russel, accomptant, the trustee, those inclining to purchase may apply for further particulars. The tacks, surveys, and plans of the estate, to be seen in the hands of John Newall of Barskeoch, who will show the grounds to any intended purchaser.

It is proposed to expose the whole estate, or according to the different baronies, as purchasers may incline.

SALE of LANDS in PERTHSHIRE.

TO be Sold, by authority of the Lords of Session, within the Parliament House, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 6th of August 1783, betwixt the hours of five and seven afternoon,

The following Parts of the Lands and Barony of GLENLYON, viz.

The Lands of Cheslie, Carnbanmore, Wester Carnbane, Easter and Wester Invervar, and Lint Mill thereof, Ruskirk, Laganacha, Slalich and Craiginie, Camusvrackan, three fifths of Easter Aird, Dericamus, Dachierlich, Cashlie and Camusslay, with the grazings, &c. thereto belonging, lying in the parish of Fortingall; the free rent whereof (after deduction of the feu-duty, stipend, and school salary) is 59 l. 15 s. 5 d. 11-12ths Sterling, and the upset price, or proven value, at twenty three years purchase, 13,587 l. 14 s. 8 d. 11-12ths Sterling. The lands hold feu of the Duke of Athole; the teinds were valued in 1635, and are exhausted by the minister's stipend.

The articles of sale and title deeds may be seen by applying to Robert Stewart, writer in Edinburgh, or at the office of Mr John Callander depute-clerk of session.

Archibald M'Donald, wood forrester at Cheslie, will show the grounds.

Excise Office, Edinburgh, May 29. 1783.

By order of the Hon. Commissioners of Excise.

ON FRIDAY the 6th of June next 1783, at twelve o'clock noon, there will be exposed to sale by public auction, in the Excise Warehouse in Leith (pursuant to act of Parliament), the following Quantities of TEA, seized and condemned as forfeited, viz.

136 libs. of BLACK TEA, contained in boxes, appraised at 6 s. 6 d. per lib.

722 libs. ditto, ditto, appraised at 6 s. per lib.

269 libs. ditto, ditto, from 5 s. 9 d. to 12 s. 9 d. per lib.

Together with any other parcels that may arrive before the day of sale.

The goods, which will be put up in Lots, and the conditions of sale, to be seen at the above-mentioned Warehouse on the day preceding and the morning of the day of sale.

JUDICIAL SALE.

TO be SOLD by Public ROUP, by authority of the Court of Session, before the Lord Ordinary officiating on the bills, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 18th June curt. betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon,

All and Hall the LANDS of MAINHOLM

and BRAEHEAD, which belonged to the deceased Alexander Forsyth writer in Ayr, lying within the parish of St Evox, and sheriffdom of Ayr. The proven free rent of these lands, after deducting one-fifth for teinds, and 20 l. Sterling of feu-duty, payable to Richard Oswald of Auchincruive, Esq; superior thereof, amounts to 39 l. 15 s. 9 d. 8-12ths, and they are to be exposed at 989 l. 18 s. 3 d. being twenty-three years purchase of the free rent, and the privilege of purchasing the tiends, being valued at five years purchase. There is a good house on the lands, which is not valued; and there is coal in the ground.

ALSO, All and Haill the HOUSES in Sandgate of Ayr, with the pertinents which pertained to the said deceased Alexander Forsyth, and were possessed by Mrs Margaret Gardiner his widow, and John Ranking of Beech, the yearly rent whereof is 19 l. The houses hold burgage of the town of Ayr, and are to be set up at thirteen years purchase, being 247 l.

AS ALSO, an Heritable Bond granted by the deceased John Meikle late merchant in Ayr, to the said deceased Alexander Forsyth, for 40 l. over some houses and riggs in the town of Ayr, dated 1st December 1754, payable at Whitsunday thereafter, the whole annualrents are due on this bond since the term of payment; and the bond is proven to be worth the principal sum, and whole interest due thereon, which, on the the 20th June next, amounts to 96 l. 3 s. 10 d. at which sum it is to be exposed.

The articles and conditions of roup will be seen in the hands of Mr Alexander Stevenson depute-clerk of Session, or of John Russel junior, clerk to the signet.

JUDICIAL SALE OF Lands in the Shire of Sutherland.

TO be Sold, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, upon Friday the 20th day of June 1783, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the Bills for the time,

The Lands and Estate of CREECH, commonly called MEIKLE CREECH, comprehending the towns and lands of Creechmore, Creechblair, Reisinnack, and Badderclowie, Camis, and wood and pasturn of Leadmore, and shealling of Torbreck, with the pertinents, all lying within the parish of Creech and shire of Sutherland.

The gross yearly rent of these subjects is, in money 37 l. 15 s. 2 d. Sterling, 33 bolls 2 firlots 3 pecks 1 lippie of victual, 9¼ wedders, 120 hens, 5½ faces of peats, 3 winterings, 9 shearers for a day, and 1 stone of tallow. The victual, converted at 5 l. Scots the boll, and the customs and services at the ordinary conversion of the country, makes the whole extend to 36 l. 16 s. 8 d. 4-12ths Sterling; and, after all deductions, the free rent amounts to 44 l. 16 s. 9 d. 1-12th Sterling.

The value put by the Court of Session upon these subjects is only 102 l. 18 s. 0 d. 9-12ths Sterling, including 38 l. 9 s. 4 d. 11-12ths Sterling as five years purchase of the free teind, which free teind is deducted from the rental, as the heritor has no heritable right to his tithes.

The lands hold blench of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to a vote for a member of Parliament for the county of Sutherland.

There is a valuable oak wood upon the estate, and some plantations of firs in good preservation, on neither of which has any value been put, and which in a few years may turn out to good account.

The articles and conditions of sale, &c. are to be seen in the hands of Mr John Callander depute-clerk of Session.

For further particulars enquire at David Lothian writer, at his house, Riddel's Close, Lawn-market, Edinburgh.

TO be SOLD by public roup, by authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 25th day of June curt

The Lands and Estates of ABBOTSHAUGH

and MUNGAL, and of GARDOCH and FULLERHAUGH, upon the river Carron, adjoining the Carron works; all lying in the parishes of Falkirk and Bothkennar, and shire of Stirling.

The free proven rent of the stock of the lands of Abbotshaugh and Mungal, including Mr Cowan's feu-duty of 8 l. 9 s. 3 d. Sterling, after all deductions, is 299 l. 16 s. 10-12ths Sterling; which, valued at twenty-two years purchase, amounts to — L. 6595 13 6 4-12ths

Free teind was stated at 68 l. 8 s. 4 d. 4-12ths Sterling, on the supposition that the teinds were not valued; which, rated at five years purchase, amounts to — 342 1 9 8-12ths

† Upset sum is L. 6937 15 4

The free proven rent of the lands of Gardoch, and teinds thereof, to which the common debtors had right, after deductions, is 29 l. 14 s. 2½ d. Sterling; and being valued at 22 years purchase, the upset price is, — 653 11 9.10-12ths

The proven rent of the lands of Fullerhaugh, and teinds thereof, to which the common debtors had right, including Carron House, garden, and offices, warehouse, cran, wharf, and shore dues, &c. is 206 l. 10 s. 11 d. 2-12ths; and being valued at different rates, the upset price of the whole is — 3185 0 0

† The upset sum of 6937 l. 15 s. 4 d. for Abbotshaugh, &c. was calculated on a supposition that the teinds were a fifth part of the rent; but since that calculation, an old decreet of valuation has been discovered, which (stating the victual at 10 l. Scots per chalder) makes the whole teind 11 l. 13 s. 5 d.; and after deduction of 3 l. 13 s. 11 d. 6-12ths of stipend, leaves only 7 l. 19 s. 5½ d. of free teind. So calculating the 7 l. 19 s. 5½ d. at five years purchase, and 60 l. 8 d. 10 d. 8-12ths remaining of the foresaid 68 l. 8 s. 4 d. 4-12ths, supposed to be teind, at 22 years purchase, the value of Abbotshaugh and Mungal should be considered to be the above L. 6595 13 6 4-12ths

The 68 l. 8 s. 10 d. 8-12ths, at 22 years purchase, 1329 15 10 4-12ths

And the 7 l. 19 s. 5 d. 6-12ths at five years purchase, 39 17 3 6-12ths

L. 7965 6 8 2-12ths

The situation of these lands, in the Carse of Falkirk, so near the works of Carron, in the most flourishing state; and the apparent advantages of such a neighbourhood, need not to be stated; they render the premisses in the highest degree valuable.

The articles of sale may be seen in the office of Alexander Rose depute clerk of session; and copies of the articles, plans of the estates, and every information, may be had of Thomas Cockburn writer to the signet.

N. B. The estates will be divided into more lots or parcels, if it shall appear to be agreeable to persons intending to purchase.

HOUSE AND WINDOW-LIGHT DUTY.

NOTWITHSTANDING of former advertisements, and circular letters wrote to all the Collectors of the Duties upon Houses and Windows, and upon Inhabited Houses, requiring them to pay these Duties to the Receiver-General, as the law directs, and certifying them of the consequences of their not doing so, yet several Collectors have failed to pay up the Duties at the time specified by law;—Therefore, and to prevent further trouble and expence to all concerned, this *last* intimation is given, viz. That if the foresaid Duties for the year ended on 5th April 1783, are not forthwith paid over to the Receiver-General, at farthest on or before the 24th June 1783, prosecutions will then unavoidably commence in the Court of Exchequer, against all Collectors and their sureties, for payment of the Duties then unpaid, and all expences that may be occasioned thereby;—to which it is entreated all concerned, for their own sake, will give particular attention.

SALE of the ESTATES of CLOSEBURN, &c.

IN THE COUNTY OF DUMFRIES.

Upset Price Reduced.

TO be SOLD by roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 25th June 1783, betwixt the hours of six and seven afternoon,

I. The Lands and Barony of CLOSEBURN, and the PATRONAGE of the united Parishes of Closeburn and Dalgarno; the Farm of KIRKPATRICK, and the Lands and Estate of SHAWS, both marching with the barony of Closeburn; all lying in the said united parishes, and shire of Dumfries. To be exposed together, for the encouragement of purchasers, at 50,000 l. Sterling.

II. The Lands and Estate of CAPENOCH, lying in the parish of Keir and shire aforesaid. To be exposed at 5000 l. Sterling.

If the barony of Closeburn, the Farm of Kirkpatrick, and the estate of Shaws, do not sell together, they will be exposed at the following low upset prices:

LOT I. The Barony of CLOSEBURN, to be exposed at 43,000 l.

LOT II. The Farm of KIRKPATRICK, to be exposed at 1550 l.

LOT III. The Estate of SHAWS, to be exposed at 6300 l.

The Barony of Closeburn consists of about 9360 acres; and the gross rent, as now established by bargains with good tenants, upon leases of a moderate endurance, and under proper restrictions, is about 1800 l. per annum, exclusive of the lime-quarries and woodlands, not rentalled.

The woods upon Closeburn are extensive and very valuable; they consist of about 270 acres, whereof 180 are mostly oak. The oak woods on Newton and Dressertland, at last cutting, twenty years ago, sold for about 1000 l. on Gilchristland and Potthouse, seven years ago, for 1200 l. and on Dinning, ten years ago, for 150 l.; and the oak wood on Barnmuir, worth about 120 l. are yet to sell.

The remainder is mostly fir wood, whereof a considerable part, standing around and near the mansion-house, is full grown and fit for sale. They were valued several years ago at 500 l. which was offered for them; and the rest is young plantations on Lakehead and Campel, of different ages, all very thriving.

The farm of Closeburn Mains is all inclosed and sub-divided, and some of the parks were, a few years ago, laid down to grass in great heart, and a considerable part of the remaining estate is also inclosed and laid out in small farms, and provided with neat farm houses and offices, lately built.

Near the middle of this Barony there is a lime-work, in a most flourishing condition. The nett profit to the heritor, per contract, is 4½ d. per measure, so on 40,000 measures a-year, which is considerably below the medium of the working for eight or nine years past, the lordship rent to the proprietor is 750 l. Sterling per annum.

The work is yearly increasing, and promises to be permanent. The lime-rock is inexhaustible. The demand at present cannot be supplied until more draw-kilns are built; and while it lasts, the purchaser of Closeburn, at the upset price of 43,000 l. must draw about six per cent. for his money, exclusive of the woods and the patronage. It is also a certain means of improving and annually increasing the rental, not only by the benefit of liming, but by enabling the tenants to keep strong stocking on their farms, being certain (from the carriage at so great a work) of constant employ to their servants and horses, when they can be spared from the labour of the farm.

The estate has a right of Salmon-fishing in the river Nith, which bounds it on the south. It has also great plenty of moss; and the whole is well sheltered and watered.

It is situated about ten measured miles from the market-town, and 13 from the sea port of Dumfries, where there is a constant demand for grain, both for home consumption and export; also a weekly market for cattle of every kind. It is about the same distance from Sanquhar, where coal is got at a reasonable rate; and it is only two miles from Thornhill, where there is a quarterly fair, and a good market for yarn, and all sorts of coarse cloths, the manufacture of the country.

The great roads from England and Dumfries, to Glasgow and Ayr, by Thornhill and Sanquhar, and to Edinburgh, by the Lead-hills, pass through this estate, for upwards of three miles.

These advantages, in point of situation and intercourse, afford an opportunity to the tenants of getting the very best prices for the produce of their farms.

The barony of Closeburn stands rated in the cess-books at 4350 merks Scots, whereof about 3000 merks holds blench of the Crown, and the remainder of subjects, for payment of small feu-duties; and the purchaser will have right to the tithes.

The farm of Kirkpatrick lies interjected betwixt Closeburn and Shaws: It is a very large and a very improveable farm, consisting of 429 acres, or thereby, which includes 30 acres of fir planting, about 14 years old, very thriving.

This farm was lately purchased, and was then reckoned a cheap bargain; since which time about 220 l. has been laid out for inclosing, liming, and building a very commodious inn, which is much frequented, and the whole is now let to good tenants at 100 l. Sterling of yearly rent.

The Lands of Shaws, marching with Closeburn and Kirkpatrick on the east, are beautifully situated on the river Nith, and have a good salmon-fishing in that river. They consist of about 490 acres, all well inclosed and subdivided; as they are mostly in the hands of the proprietor, the present yearly rent cannot be ascertained; but it is expected, that, in a year or two hence, they will yield a clear rent of about 300 l. per annum.

There is a neat commodious mansion-house and excellent office-houses of all kinds on Shaws, all in good repair. The woods are valuable, consisting in whole of about 67 acres, partly full grown and fit for sale; and the remainder well advanced and very thriving.

These lands were lately purchased at 5540 l.; but, since that time, above 1000 l. has been laid out in liming, improving, and building houses for tenants.

The estate of Capenoch is pleasantly situated on the banks of the waters of Shinnel and Scarr. It contains about 900 acres, including about 56 acres of wood, mostly oak, twenty years old, and almost fit for sale. The arable part of this estate has almost all been limed within these few years; and the pasture grounds are reckoned one of the best sheep walks in Nithsdale. The lands of Byreholm are all inclosed and divided into small farms, and good houses built on them.

The rent of Byreholm and Bogrioch Park is 133 l. 6 s. 5 d. and the former rent of Capenoch was about 107 l. It was in the heritor's own hand for the year 1780; but is now let for three years, from Whitsunday 1781, at 60 l. under restriction as to ploughing; but, in the hands of the purchaser, there is no doubt of its letting again upon a lease of endurance at the former rent of 107 l. The woods are valuable; at last cutting, twenty years ago, they sold for about 1000 l.

William Campbell writer to the signet will show the title-deeds, rent-rolls, and current leases, also plans of the estates, and conditions of sale; and copies of the rent-rolls will be seen in the hands of Mr William Macdowal, at Dumfries, factor on the estate, who will show the lands.

For farther particulars, apply to Alexander Farquharson accomptant in Edinburgh, who has power to sell by private bargain, and will be ready to treat, and to allow a reasonable time for paying the price.

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